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Applicant: **Toyo Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha**
No.2-8, Dojimahama 2-chome
Kita-ku
Osaka-shi
Osaka 530 (JP)

Inventor: **TAKARADA, Yutaka, Toyo Boseki**
Kabushiki Kaisha
Research Institute,
1-1, Katata 2-chome
Otsu-shi,
Shiga 520-02 (JP)
Inventor: **INOUE, Hiroaki, Toyo Boseki**

Kabushiki Kaisha
Tsuruga Institute of Biotechnology
10-24, Toyo-cho,
Tsuruga-shi,
Fukui 914 (JP)
Inventor: **SHIBATA, Shuji, Toyo Boseki**
Kabushiki Kaisha
Research Institute,
1-1, Katata 2-chome
Otsu-shi,
Shiga 520-02 (JP)
Inventor: **KAWAMURA, Yoshihisa, Toyo**
Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha
Tsuruga Institute of Biotechnology
10-24, Toyo-choTsuruga-shi,
Fukui 914 (JP)

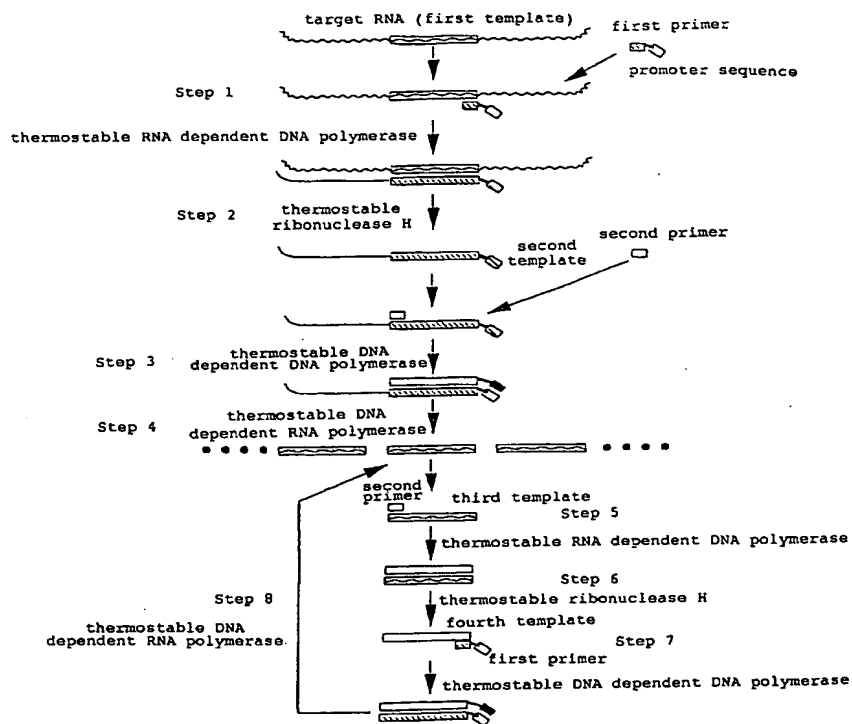
Representative: **VOSSIUS & PARTNER**
P.O. Box 86 07 67
D-81634 München (DE)

METHOD OF AMPLIFYING AND DETECTING TARGET NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCE BY USING THERMOSTABLE ENZYMES.

A method of amplifying a specified nucleic acid sequence, which permits an amplification reduced in nonspecific hybridization and increased in specificity. The invention also provides a reagent which does not suffer any activity drop during supply and preservation thereof and is highly stable. Thermostable enzymes are used as the RNA-dependent DNA polymerase, DNA-dependent DNA polymerase, DNA-dependent RNA polymerase and ribonuclease H, all of which are necessary for the replicative RNA-base amplification system. It is desirable to use combinedly a thermostable DNA-dependent RNA polymerase and a thermostable enzyme originating in Thermus thermophilus which comprises all of the RNA-dependent DNA polymerase, DNA-dependent DNA polymerase and ribonuclease H. The use of the thermostable enzymes according to the above method serves to prevent the enzymes from being deactivated and enables the amplification without the necessity for sequentially adding the enzymes.

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Fig. 1



FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for amplifying a specific nucleotide sequence, a method for detecting the target nucleotide sequence from RNA copy or DNA copy of the specific nucleotide sequence obtained by said method for amplification, and a kit used for said methods.

PRIOR ART

Methods for diagnosing diseases by detecting genes such as DNA and RNA have been developed to detect bacteria, viruses and the like. In certain samples, there exists sufficient amount of nucleic acids to be directly detected, however it is difficult to detect the target gene directly when the amount of the target gene is very small or when abundance ratio thereof is very small. Conventionally, the target gene is increased by culturing cells or bacteria. However, there has been a defect that these methods require a long time.

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR; JP-B 4-67957) is also known as another method for amplifying the target gene. In this method, the degree of amplification of the target gene is adjusted by a number of the cycle. Theoretically, the amplification factor is calculated to be 2^n (n is a number of the cycle). Twenty-five to thirty cycles have been required to amplify the target gene to a level where it can be detected effectively.

In addition, amplification systems based on replicated RNA are known as a further method for amplifying nucleic acids (JP-A 2-5864, JP-A 2-500565 and JP-A 2-501532). In these methods, using a primer containing a promoter sequence of DNA dependent RNA polymerase, a double stranded DNA is synthesized from the target nucleic acid, and the RNA corresponding to the target nucleic acid is synthesized by DNA dependent RNA polymerase using the double stranded DNA synthesized as a template. Then, a DNA/RNA chain is synthesized from the RNA which is synthesized by RNA dependent DNA polymerase, and the DNA/RNA chain is separated to obtain a single stranded DNA. As methods for separation to DNA, a heat-denaturation (JP-A 2-500565 and JP-A 2-501532) and a method using ribonuclease H (JP-A 2-5864) are known. Using the single stranded DNA thus obtained and a primer, a double stranded DNA containing a promoter sequence of DNA dependent RNA polymerase is synthesized, and transcription to RNA is carried out. According to this method, dozens to thousands of RNA molecules can be transcribed and amplified from a molecule of the double stranded nucleic acid by DNA dependent RNA polymerase, so that the amplification efficiency per cycle is higher than PCR method. When ribonuclease H is used, a thermal cycling which has been required in PCR method is not required, so that amplification can be carried out more easily.

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

Amplification efficiency is high in the amplification system based on replicated RNA. However, because of a poor heat stability of conventional enzymes, namely RNA dependent DNA polymerase, DNA dependent RNA polymerase and DNA dependent DNA polymerase, the reaction temperature does not have to be high, and non-specific hybridization between the nucleic acid as a template and the primer cannot be avoidable, so that decrease of the specificity is a problem. In addition, instability of the enzymes as reagents is a severe problem in supplying and storing them, and storage in a freeze state or in a refrigerator is required.

Moreover, heat is used to denature a double stranded nucleic acid in a method for amplification without using ribonuclease H. In this method, it is necessary to add the enzymes sequentially every time heating is carried out because of instability of the enzymes.

The object of the invention is to solve the problems that the specificity is decreased by non-specific hybridization, and that the enzymes are unstable in supply and storage.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a process of the amplification method of the present invention in case that the target nucleic acid is RNA.

Figure 2 shows a process of the amplification method of the present invention in case that the target nucleic acid is DNA.

Figure 3 is a SDS-PAGE pattern of ribonuclease H from Thermus thermophilus.

Figure 4 is a graph showing heat stability of ribonuclease H from Thermus thermophilus.

Figure 5 is a graph showing optimal pH of ribonuclease H from Thermus thermophilus.

MEANS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS

One aspect of the present invention is a method for amplifying the target nucleic acid sequence using thermostable enzymes, in which the copy number of the target nucleic acid sequence is increased in a reaction medium at a substantially constant temperature, that comprises following steps:

5 Step 1: hybridizing the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence (RNA) of the first template, and a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof, with the first template RNA of single strand which is the target nucleic acid optionally treated by denaturation, and elongating the first primer by thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the first primer
10 elongation product (DNA) which is the second template complementary to the first template RNA;

Step 2: separating the second template DNA from the first template RNA to obtain the second template nucleic acid of single strand (DNA) by a thermostable ribonuclease H which degrades only RNA of a RNA/DNA hybrid;

15 Step 3: hybridizing the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the second nucleic acid sequence (DNA) with the second template DNA of single strand, and elongating the second primer by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the second primer elongation product (DNA) complementary to the second template DNA (in such a way, a double stranded DNA intermediate containing a promoter sequence which can operate is produced in the upstream of the target nucleic acid sequence);

20 (wherein, nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.)

Step 4: producing the third template RNA containing a sequence complementary to said target nucleic acid sequence (the first template RNA) from said double stranded DNA intermediate, using thermostable
25 DNA dependent RNA polymerase which can recognize said promoter sequence;

Step 5: hybridizing said second primer with the third template RNA of single strand, and elongating said second primer by thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the second primer elongation product (DNA) which is a fourth template complementary to the third template RNA;

30 Step 6: separating the fourth template DNA from the third template RNA to obtain the fourth template nucleic acid (DNA) of single strand by thermostable ribonuclease H which degrades only RNA of a RNA/DNA hybrid;

Step 7: hybridizing said first primer with the fourth template DNA of single strand, and carrying out elongation by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the first primer elongation product (DNA) complementary to the fourth template DNA, and the fourth template DNA elongation
35 product complementary to the promoter sequence of said first primer (in such a way, a double stranded DNA intermediate containing a promoter sequence which can operate is produced in the upstream of the target nucleic acid sequence);

40 (wherein, nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain)

Step 8: increasing copy number of the third template RNA of single strand containing a sequence complementary to said target nucleic acid sequence (the first template RNA) from said double stranded DNA intermediate, using thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase which can recognize said promoter sequence; and

45 Step 9: optionally repeating said Step 5 to Step 8 as many times as required using said RNA copy.

Another aspect of the present invention is a method for amplifying the target nucleic acid sequence using thermostable enzymes, in which the copy number of the target nucleic acid sequence is increased in a reaction medium, that comprises following steps:

50 Step 1: hybridizing the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the first template, and a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof, with the first template DNA of single strand which is the target nucleic acid optionally treated by denaturation, and elongating the first primer by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the first primer elongation product (DNA) which is the second template complementary to the first template DNA;

55 Step 2: separating the second template DNA from the first template DNA to obtain the second template nucleic acid of single strand (DNA);

Step 3: hybridizing the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence (DNA) complementary to the second nucleic acid sequence (DNA) with the second template DNA of single strand, and elongating the second primer by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the second primer elongation

product (DNA) complementary to the second template DNA (in such a way, a double stranded DNA intermediate containing a promoter sequence which can operate is produced in the upstream of the target nucleic acid sequence);

(wherein, nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.);

Step 4: producing the third template RNA containing a sequence complementary to said target nucleic acid sequence (the first template DNA) from said double stranded DNA intermediate, using thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase which can recognize said promoter sequence;

Step 5: hybridizing said second primer with the third template RNA of single strand, and elongating said second primer by thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the second primer elongation product (DNA) which is a fourth template complementary to the third template RNA;

Step 6: separating the fourth template DNA from the third template RNA to obtain the fourth template nucleic acid (DNA) of single strand by thermostable ribonuclease H which degrades only RNA of RNA/DNA hybrid;

Step 7: hybridizing the first primer with the fourth template DNA of single strand, and carrying out elongation by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the first primer elongation product (DNA) complementary to the fourth template DNA, and the fourth template DNA elongation product complementary to the promoter sequence of said first primer (in such a way, a double stranded DNA intermediate containing a promoter sequence which can operate is produced in the upstream of the target nucleic acid sequence);

(wherein, nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain)

Step 8: increasing copy number of the third template RNA of single strand containing a sequence complementary to said target nucleic acid sequence from said double stranded DNA intermediate, using thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase which can recognize said promoter sequence; and

Step 9: optionally repeating said Step 5 to Step 8 as many times as required using said RNA copy.

Another aspect of the present invention is a method for detecting the target nucleic acid sequence, which comprises hybridizing a labelled probe with the single stranded RNA, the double stranded DNA, or the DNA/RNA hybrid which is a product by amplification methods above described after optional denaturation treatment, and detecting the label of the labelled probe hybridized or the label of the labelled probe not hybridized.

Further aspect of the present invention is a kit for amplifying a specific nucleic acid sequence. One aspect of such a kit is the kit for amplifying a specific nucleic acid sequence, which comprises

(a) the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the first template, and a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,

(b) the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the second template,

(c) thermostable ribonuclease H,

(d) thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase,

(e) thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase,

(f) thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase,

(g) ribonucleoside triphosphates, and

(h) deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates,

provided that nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.

Another aspect of said kit is the kit for amplifying a specific nucleic acid sequence, which comprises

(a) the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the first template, and a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,

(b) the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the second template,

(c) thermostable ribonuclease H,

(d) thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase,

(e) thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase having a RNA dependent DNA polymerase activity,

(f) ribonucleoside triphosphates, and

(g) deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates,

provided that nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.

5 Further aspect of the kit is the kit for amplifying a specific nucleic acid sequence, which comprises

(a) the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the first template, and a promotor sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,

(b) the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the second template,

10 (c) thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase,

(d) thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase having a RNA dependent DNA polymerase activity and a ribonuclease H activity,

(e) ribonucleoside triphosphates, and

(f) deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates,

15 provided that nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.

Another aspect of said kit is the kit for amplifying a specific nucleic acid sequence, which comprises

20 (a) the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the first template, and a promotor sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,

(b) the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the second template, and a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,

(c) thermostable ribonuclease H,

25 (d) thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase,

(e) thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase,

(f) thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase,

(g) ribonucleoside triphosphates, and

(h) deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates,

30 provided that nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.

Another aspect of said kit is the kit for amplifying a specific nucleic acid sequence, which comprises

(a) the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the first template, and a promotor sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,

35 (b) the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the second template, and a promoter, sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,

(c) thermostable ribonuclease H,

(d) thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase,

(e) thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase having a RNA dependent DNA polymerase activity,

40 (f) ribonucleoside triphosphates, and

(g) deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates,

provided that nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.

45 Another aspect of the kit of the present invention is the kit for amplifying a specific nucleic acid sequence, which comprises

(a) the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the first template, and a promotor sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,

50 (b) the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the second template, and a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,

(c) thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase,

(d) thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase having a RNA dependent DNA polymerase activity and a ribonuclease H activity,

(e) ribonucleoside triphosphates, and

55 (f) deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates,

provided that nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.

The target nucleic acid can be either DNA or RNA. When the target nucleic acid is double stranded or it takes a higher-order structure though it is single stranded, the target nucleic acid is made into a single strand by a treatment such as preliminary heating, or acid or alkali treatment, then subjected to the amplification reaction. In addition, when the target nucleic acid is DNA, the amplification method of the present invention can be carried out after the target nucleic acid is transformed into RNA by a known conventional method.

The first primer used in the present invention contains a nucleic acid sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the first template which is the target nucleic acid sequence, and a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof. The 3'-terminal is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.

Also, the second primer contains a nucleic acid sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the second template, and sufficiently homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence.

The second primer can optionally contain a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof in addition to a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the second template. When the second primer contains a promoter sequence, the promoter sequences of the first primer and the second primer can be same or different. When they are different, several thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerases which act individual promoters are optionally used.

According to the nature of the promoter, a thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase can be selected to act on both promoters. The amplification efficiency can be further elevated by conferring promoter functions on both the first and the second primers.

Design of the promoters is varied according to the target nucleic acid to be amplified. When amplification is carried out in a highly specific condition, it is desirable that T_m of the primers are 50-70 °C. When amplification is carried out at a temperature below this T_m, it is necessary that sequences of the primers are sufficiently examined to maintain the specificity, and it is difficult to select the nucleic acid sequences to be amplified randomly.

The promoter sequences used in the present invention are not limited, however it is necessary that the sequences operate in such a mode that thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase can act on them. For example, as such promoter sequences, in regard of a DNA dependent RNA polymerase from Thermus thermophilus,

5' -CTTGACAAAAAGGAGGGGGATTGATTGATAGCAT-3'

5' -TTCGCGCCCATCGTACACCGAGGCGGTATCCTC-3'

5' -CTTGACGGAGGCGGACGGCGCTGGTACACT-3'

5' -CTGGACAGGGCCCCCGTGTCCCGCTATCCT-3'

5' -CTAGCCTCAGGGCTTCCATGGGTGCTATACT-3'

5' -CTTGACCCCGCAGGCCTCGAGGGCTTACCT-3'

are known.

Generally, a promoter sequence contains a spacer sequence following it, which extends to the replication origin. For example, GGCTTT which follows CTTGACAAAAAGGAGGGGGATTGATAGCAT is known. It can be thought that the spacer sequence before the replication origin, or the spacer sequence with the sequence containing the region that initiate replication, is regard as the promoter. In fact, it is also known that efficiency of transcription and replication is higher when the promoter containing this sequence is used. Therefore, a primer with a promoter which contain this sequence of the sequence can be designed to increase efficiency of transcription and amplification. In the present invention, even a primer, to which a sequence containing a spacer sequence extending to the replication origin is linked, can be amplified.

As promoter sequences, the following sequences are exemplified.

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5' -CTTGACGCCGCCAGGGCGGGCCTCTACCCT-3'
5' -TTTGAGGGCCTGGGGCAGTACCTCTTCT-3'
5
5' -TTTGATAAAGTGCTTTATTTACAAAACT-3'
5' -TTTACAAAACTGTCCCTCCCCCGGGTTAGACT-3'
10
5' -TTGACACTCTCGGGCGGGTGTGCTAGCCT-3'
5' -CTTGAGGATCTCGGGGAGGCGGGCTTCCAT-3'
15
5' -TTGGGGTGGAGGAGCTTCTGCCGTAGAAT-3'
5' -CTTGACAAAAAGGAGGGGGATTGATAGCAT-3'
20
5' -CGTGAGGGCCACGGCGAGCGCGCTAGGGGT-3'
5' -CTAGTCCAAGGGAAAGTATAGCCCAAGGTACACT-3'
25
5' -CTTGACGTGAAACTTGAAGACCACCATCTCAA-3'
5' -TTCGCGCCCATCGTACACCGAGGCGGTATCCTC-3'
30
5' -CTTGACGGAGGCGGACGGCGCTGGTACACT-3'
5' -CTGGACAGGGCCCCCGTGTCCCGCTATCCT-3'
35
5' -CTAGCCTCAGGGCTTCCATGGGTGCTATACT-3'
5' -CTTGACAAAaaggaggggattgatagcat-3'

5' -CTTGACCCCGCAGGCCTCGAGGGCTTACCT-3'
 5' -CTTGACACCGCAGGCCTAGAGGGCTTACCT-3'
 5 5' -CTTGACACCGCAGGCCTCGAGGGCTATCCT-3'
 5' -CTTGACACCGCGGGCCTCGAGGGCTATAAT-3'
 10 5' -CTGGACACCGCAGGCCTCGAGGGCTATCCT-3'
 5' -CTTGACACCCAGGCCTCGAGGGGTATCCT-3'
 15 5' -GTTTACAAAATCCCCGCCCCCGTCTAGCCT-3'
 5' -CTTGCCAATCCGCCCCCTTAGAGTGTACCATAGCGA-3'
 5' -GTTGACCATCTTCCTCCTTGGCCTTATCCT-3'
 20 5' -GTTGACGGGACGGGGAGGAGGGCCTATCCT-3'
 5' -CTTGTCAAGTAAGCTTAGCTATGGTAACAT-3'
 25 5' -CTTGACGGGGAGGAGGCAACGGGGTAAAAC-3'

Generally, promoters of phages have high specificities, however, promoters of other organisms do not always have high specificities. A term herein used "high specificity" means that the amount of the promoter sequences, on which DNA dependent RNA polymerase depending on the promoters can act, is very small though one or more kinds of the promoter sequences of the DNA dependent RNA polymerase exist, or that the sequence has a very low activity as a promoter. Therefore, the term means that the DNA dependent RNA polymerase depending on the promoters can act substantially without problems while various promoters exist in the sample nucleic acid to be detected.

On the other hand, in bacteria and the other organisms; the promoter sequences on which DNA dependent RNA polymerase acts is not always only a kind, and existence of plural kinds of promoter sequences is known. Sequences sharing a common sequence to a high extent exist in bacteria and fungi. Therefore, it can be thought that the promoter sequences, on which DNA dependent RNA polymerase used act, can exist also in the sample nucleic acid to be detected.

In the present invention, investigation has been carried out, considering such points, so that amplification and detection with a high specificity can be performed by reacting at 50-70 °C where thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase can act because the non-specific promoter function is not expressed. A term herein used "the double stranded DNA intermediate containing a promoter sequence which can operate in the upstream of the target nucleic acid sequence" means the double stranded DNA intermediate in Step 3 or Step 4 (Fig.1 or Fig.2), and that the intermediate has a function to initiate the RNA synthesis using DNA as template by the action of thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase. RNA produced by the function of said promoter has a sequence complementary to the target RNA.

A term herein used "a thermostable enzyme" means an enzyme which can act at 50-70 °C, and is slightly denatured even under the condition of 90-95 °C, 10 sec-10 min, where heat denaturation of nucleic acids is carried out. In addition, generally, such an enzyme is sufficiently stable in storage in a refrigerator or storage at room temperature, and in many cases, preservation in a freezed state is not necessary. Also, stability of the enzyme in supply and storage is high.

As for thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase (also referred as thermostable reverse transcriptase), it is known that the activity exists in DNA dependent DNA polymerase from Thermus thermophilus and Thermus aquaticus.

As thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase (also referred as thermostable RNA polymerase), the enzyme from Thermus thermophilus is exemplified. Said thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase can recognize a promoter sequence.

As thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase (also referred as thermostable DNA polymerase), the enzymes from Thermus thermophilus, Thermus aquaticus, Pyrococcus furiosus, Thermococcus litoralis and Thermus flavus are exemplified.

As thermostable ribonuclease H, the enzyme from Thermus thermophilus is exemplified, however other enzymes which fit the thermostability of the present invention can be used.

Generally, it is known that a DNA dependent DNA polymerase activity exists in RNA dependent DNA polymerase, and that a RNA dependent DNA polymerase activity exists in DNA dependent DNA polymerase from Thermus thermophilus and Thermus aquaticus. A DNA polymerase having both activities can be used commonly.

In addition, the inventors found that thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase has a thermostable ribonuclease H activity (Japanese patent application 6-258190). Therefore, by using thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase from Thermus thermophilus, three enzyme activities can be used by a material (an enzyme), instead of thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase and thermostable ribonuclease H.

As for a thermostable enzyme used in the present invention, it is preferable that thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase, thermostable ribonuclease H and thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase are an enzyme.

As such an enzyme, the enzyme from Thermus thermophilus which has the following physical and chemical properties is preferred:

(1) catalyzing the following reactions:

- (i) synthesizing DNA using RNA as a template.
- (ii) producing a single stranded DNA by the specific and endo mode action on only RNA of a double stranded RNA/DNA.
- (iii) synthesizing DNA using DNA as a template.

(2) molecular weight: 85,000-95,000

(3) heat stability: retaining more than 50% of the original activity after treatment at 75 °C for 2 hours.

(4) optimum pH: about 7.5-9.3

Production of said enzyme is described in Japanese patent application 6-258190.

That is, said enzyme can be obtained by culturing a thermophilic bacterium Thermus thermophilus HB8 (ATCC 27634), and collecting the thermostable ribonuclease H having physical and chemical properties above mentioned from the culture.

In Step 1 of the method of the present invention, the first primer is hybridized with the first template nucleic acid of single strand optionally treated by denaturation, and the primer is elongated by thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase and/or thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase in the presence of deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates to obtain the first primer elongation product which is the second template complementary to the first template nucleic acid.

When the first template is RNA, the first primer is elongated by thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain an elongated DNA product. When the first template is DNA, the first primer is elongated by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain an elongated DNA product. When the target nucleic acid sequence contains DNA and RNA, the first primer is elongated by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase and thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain an elongated DNA product (Step 1 of Fig.1 and Fig.2).

When the first template is RNA, Steps 2-9 is carried out as follows (Fig.1).

In Step 2, the second template DNA is separated from the first template RNA by thermostable ribonuclease H which degrades specifically only RNA of a RNA/DNA hybrid to obtain the second template nucleic acid of single strand (DNA).

In Step 3, the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the second template nucleic acid sequence (DNA) is hybridized with the second template DNA of single strand, and the second primer is elongated by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the second primer elongation product (DNA). In such a way, a double stranded DNA intermediate containing the target nucleic acid sequence linked to a promoter sequence which can operate in the upstream of the target nucleic acid sequence is produced. Nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.

In Step 4, the third template RNA of single strand containing a sequence complementary to said target nucleic acid sequence (the first template RNA) is produced from said double stranded DNA intermediate, using thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase which can recognize said promoter sequence:

In Step 5, said second primer is hybridized with the third template RNA of single strand, and the third primer is elongated by thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the second primer

elongated (DNA) which is the fourth template complementary to the third template RNA.

In Step 6, the fourth template DNA is separated from the third template RNA by thermostable ribonuclease H which degrades specifically only RNA of a RNA/DNA hybrid to obtain the fourth template nucleic acid of single strand (DNA).

5 In Step 7, said first primer is hybridized with the fourth template DNA of single strand, and elongation is carried out by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the first primer elongated (DNA) complementary to the fourth template DNA, and the fourth template DNA elongated complementary to a promoter sequence of said primer. In such a way, a double stranded DNA intermediate containing the target nucleic acid sequence linked to a promoter sequence which can operate in the upstream, is produced.

10 Nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.

In Step 8, the copy of the third template RNA of single strand containing a sequence complementary to said target nucleic acid sequence (the first template RNA) is increased from said double stranded DNA

15 intermediate, using thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase which can recognize said promoter sequence.

Then, in Step 9, optionally repeating said Step 5 to Step 8 as many times as required using said RNA copy.

When the first template is DNA, Steps 2-9 are carried out as follows (Fig.2).

20 In Step 2, the second template DNA is separated from the first template DNA to obtain the second nucleic acid of single strand (DNA).

In Step 3, the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence (DNA) complementary to the second template nucleic acid sequence (DNA) is hybridized with the second template DNA of single strand, and the second primer is elongated by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the second primer

25 elongating product (DNA). In such a way, a double stranded DNA intermediate containing a promoter sequence which can operate is produced in the upstream of the target nucleic acid sequence. Nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or similar to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.

30 In Step 4, the copy number of the third template RNA of single strand containing a sequence complementary to said target nucleic acid sequence (the first template) is increased from said double stranded DNA intermediate, using thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase which can recognize said promoter sequence.

In Step 5, said second primer is hybridized with the third template RNA of single strand, and the

35 second primer is elongated by thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the second primer elongated (DNA) which is the fourth template complementary to the third template RNA.

In Step 6, the fourth template DNA is separated from the third template RNA by thermostable ribonuclease H which degrades specifically only RNA of a RNA/DNA hybrid to obtain the fourth template nucleic acid of single strand (DNA).

40 In Step 7, the first primer is hybridized with the fourth template DNA of single strand, and elongation is carried out by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the fourth template DNA elongated complementary to the fourth template DNA. In such a way, a double stranded DNA intermediate containing the target nucleic acid sequence linked to a promoter sequence which can operate in the upstream, is produced. Nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or

45 homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.

In Step 8, the copy of the third template RNA of single strand containing a sequence complementary to said target nucleic acid sequence (the first template) is increased from said double stranded DNA intermediate, using thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase which can recognize said promoter

50 sequence.

Then, in Step 9, optionally repeating said Step 5 to Step 8 as many times as required using said RNA copy.

When a group consisting of plural thermostable enzymes is used in the method of the present invention, these enzymes do not lose their activities in heat denaturation treatment, so that it is not

55 necessary to add enzymes sequentially. In the conventional method for amplifying nucleic acid, normal enzymes act at a room temperature, however these enzymes cannot be used at a high temperature because they are unstable. On the other hand, to maintain the specificity of the primer, it is desirable that the reaction temperature is high. Therefore, to maintain the specificity of the primer at a lower temperature,

it is necessary to limit the primer sequence to a large extent and also to enhance stringency at a low temperature by adding an organic solvent, such as dimethylformamide. This is not preferable.

Oligonucleotides which are the first primer and the second primer can be synthesized by phosphoamidite method using for example a DNA synthesizer model 391 (manufactured by Applied Biosystems Inc. (ABI)). As other methods of synthesis, phosphotriester method, H-phosphonate method, and thiophosphite method are exemplified. The oligonucleotide can be isolated from biological sources, for example a digest with restriction endonuclease. The length and structure are not limited when the nucleic acid is designed to operate as a primer.

Generally, length of a primer is 6-50 nucleotides, preferably 10-30 nucleotides. A spacer can be inserted between the promoter region and the promoter sequence. The length of the spacer is 0-100 nucleotides, preferably 0-20 nucleotides.

Concentrations of the first primer and the second primer are generally 10-50000 nM, preferably 100-500 nM. Concentrations of ribonucleoside triphosphate and deoxyribonucleoside triphosphate are generally 10-10000 μ M (dNTP) and 10-10000 μ M (rNTP), preferably 100-2000 μ M (dNTP) and 100-4000 μ M (rNTP). The concentration ratio of ribonucleoside triphosphate to deoxyribonucleoside triphosphate is generally 1/10-2/1, preferably 1/2-3/4.

As for thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase, it is known that thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerases from *Thermus thermophilus* and *Thermus aquaticus* have this activity. It is known that the DNA polymerase activity dependent on RNA is expressed by selecting the nature and amount of the divalent metal ion. However, it is not easy to express both RNA dependent DNA polymerase activity and DNA dependent DNA polymerase activity. The inventors have investigated the condition where both activities can be expressed to fullest extent, and have found that the condition where the ratio of Mg ion to Mn ion is 1:1, preferably 1.5:1-3:1 is desirable. In addition, the nature and amount of divalent metal ion is important to DNA dependent RNA polymerase. To express these three activities to fullest extent, the condition where the ratio of Mg ion to Mn ion is 1:1-4:1, preferably 1.5:1-3:1, and dNTP:rNTP is 1:10-10:1, preferably 1:2-3.5 is desirable.

Thermostable enzymes have been known, however it has not been known to use the combination of the plural thermostable enzymes as the present invention. In addition, the amplification reaction of nucleic acids does not occur by simply combining thermostable enzymes, and a high efficiency of amplification cannot be attained easily using cycle reaction.

In the present invention, the reaction time is varied by conditions such as the nucleic acid sequence to be amplified, the sequence and T_m of the primer, and the amount of the enzyme. The suitable reaction time per cycle is about 5-300 min, preferably 20-120 min. There is the concept of what is called cycle, however the number of cycle is not shown because the reaction is carried out at a substantially constant temperature. These conditions are settled considering the efficiency of amplification, the amount of amplification, and the time required. In many cases, the target nucleic acid has a high-order structure though it is single stranded, therefore the temperature of the reaction mixture can be elevated to 90-95 °C at the beginning of the reaction. In this case, heating can be performed after preparation of the reaction mixture because the enzyme does not degrade substantially. Thus, the method is excellent also from viewpoint of convenience and prevention of contamination. Amplification can be carried out only by maintain the reaction mixture at a constant temperature of 50-70 °C during the reaction. The amplification can be carried out easily because it requires no particular apparatus.

The nucleic acid amplified by the method of the invention can be detected if desired. The detection can be carried out by measuring RNA copy, by measuring the double stranded DNA containing a promoter sequence, or by measuring DNA/RNA hybrid. These detections can be done by common methods for measurement. In the elongation reaction by nucleic acid polymerase, and the transcription reaction, labelled compounds such as 32 P or biotin labelled nucleotides are used as ribonucleoside triphosphates or deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates to be added, the label is incorporated into the amplified product, then the amount of the label is measured. In addition, a method in which the label in the amplified product is measured using a labelled primer, and a method in which the amplified nucleic acid is detected using a labelled probe, are exemplified. As practical methods for detection, fractionation by electrophoresis, southern blotting, northern blotting, dot blotting, slot blotting, sandwich hybridization are exemplified. The concentration of the nucleic acid in the sample to be tested can be determined by a quantitative measurement. In addition, the quantitiveness can be elevated by a method using an inner standard (JP-A 62-205800).

In methods for detection using a labelled primer or a labelled probe, known labelled materials such as radioisotopes, enzymes, fluorescent materials and luminescent materials can be used as labelled materials. Also, reagents used in the present invention can be each kit above described according to a known method.

Forms, concentrations, and so on of the reagents themselves are not limited otherwise mentioned.

Thus, according to the present invention, the amplification reaction of the target nucleic acid can be performed at a sufficiently high temperature to avoid non-specific hybridization between the nucleic acid template and the primer, by using RNA dependent DNA polymerase, DNA dependent DNA polymerase, DNA dependent RNA polymerase and ribonuclease H required in the amplification system based on replicated RNA, all of which are thermostable.

Consequently, non-specific amplification does not occur, and the amplification with a high specificity can be performed. Also, thermostable enzymes are stable at room temperature as well as at a low temperature. Their activities hardly decrease in supply and preservation, so that it is possible to solve a problem of instability. In addition, even when denaturation is carried out by heating instead of ribonuclease H, deactivation of the enzymes is prevented, and amplification can be carried out without sequential addition of enzymes by using thermostable enzymes.

The present invention is further described in detail below by showing reference examples, examples and comparative examples. In examples, RNA dependent DNA polymerase is referred as reverse transcriptase, DNA dependent DNA polymerase as DNA polymerase, ribonuclease H as RNase H, and DNA dependent RNA polymerase as RNA polymerase.

Reference Example 1

20 Synthesis of Various Oligonucleotides

Using a DNA synthesizer model 391 (manufactured by ABI), various oligonucleotides, sequences of which are described below, were synthesized by phosphoramidite method. The method was carried out in 0.2 μ M scale according to a manual of ABI. De-protection of oligonucleotides was carried out with aqueous ammonia at 55 °C for 15-18 hours. Purification was performed by a reverse-phase column of HPLC manufactured by Hitachi.

Oligonucleotide (1) containing a promoter region: this oligonucleotide is composed of a promoter region linked by a linker, and a sequence complementary to nucleotides 313-326 of a thermostable hemolysin of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (VP-TDH) gene (SEQ ID NO: 1).

30 Oligonucleotide (2): an oligonucleotide complementary to nucleotides 179-202 of VP-TDH gene (24 mer) (SEQ ID NO: 2).

Oligonucleotide (3): an oligonucleotide complementary to nucleotides 254-277 of VP-TDH gene (24 mer) (SEQ ID NO: 3). The phosphate radical at the 5'-terminal is labelled with 32 P.

35 Example 1

Amplification Reaction Using Oligonucleotide (1) Containing a Promoter Region and Oligonucleotide (2)

40 Using oligonucleotide (1) and oligonucleotide (2) from Reference Example 1, amplification reaction of the genome of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* was carried out to obtain a large amount of RNA. The reaction condition is described below.

Reaction mixture 50 μ l

10 mM Tris-HCl pH8.3
50 mM KCl
45 6 mM $MgCl_2$
3 mM $MnCl_2$
0.6 mM dNTP
1 mM rNTP
20 pmol oligonucleotide (1)
50 20 pmol oligonucleotide (2)
Tth-DNA polymerase (manufactured by TOYOBO) 60 units
Tth-RNA polymerase (manufactured by EPICENTRE) 2.5 units
Tth-RNase H (manufactured by TOYOBO) 2 units

Reaction: 93 °C, 3 min
55 65 °C, 60 min

Example 2

Measurement of Synthesized RNA

- 5 RNA synthesized in Example 1 was diluted, and the aliquotes of 50 μ l were dot blotted individually on a nylon membrane (GeneScreen plus manufactured by DuPont). As a control, 50 μ l of denatured genome nucleic acid of VP was dot blotted. The nylon membrane was prehybridized in a 100 μ l of solution containing 6 X SSC (1 X SSC means 0.15 M NaCl, 0.015M sodium citrate (pH7.0)), 5 X Denhardt's solution (1 X Denhardt's solution means 0.02% Ficoll, 0.02% polyvinylpyrrolidone, 0.02% bovine serum albumin),
 10 1mM EDTA, 10 μ g of boiled sperm from salmon (mean length is 500 bases), at 60 °C for 1 hour, then the oligomer (3) prepared in Example 1 was added, and hybridization was carried out at 55 °C for 1 hour. The nylon membrane was sufficiently washed in 6 X SSC at 55 °C, then dried. An X-ray film (New AIF RX manufactured by FUJI) was contacted to the nylon membrane, and exposed at - 80 °C for a whole day and night. Quantification of RNA from the photographic sensitivity of the film showed that the RNA was
 15 synthesized about 10^6 times as much as the genome nucleic acid of the control. This result shows that the method of the present invention is effective.

Example 3

20 Example of Amplification from RNA

Amplification Reaction Using Oligonucleotide (1) Containing a Promoter Region and Oligonucleotide (2)

- Using oligonucleotide (1) and oligonucleotide (2), amplification of mRNA of Vibrio parahaemolyticus was
 25 carried out to obtain a large amount of RNA. The reaction condition is shown below.

Reaction mixture 50 μ l

- 10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.3
 50 mM KCl
 6 mM MgCl₂
 30 3 mM MnCl₂
 0.6 mM dNTP
 1 mM rNTP
 20 pmol oligonucleotide (1)
 20 pmol oligonucleotide (2)
 35 Tth-DNA polymerase (manufactured by TOYOBO) 60 units
 Tth-RNA polymerase (manufactured by EPICENTRE) 2.5 units
 Tth-RNase H (manufactured by TOYOBO) 2 units
 Reaction: 65 °C, 60min

40 Example 4

Measurement of Synthesized RNA

- The RNA synthesized in Example 3 was diluted, and quantified the synthesized RNA from the
 45 photographic sensitivity according to the same manner as in Example 2. It was shown that the RNA was synthesized about 10^7 times as much as the control genome nucleic acid of VP. This result shows that the method of the present invention is effective.

Example 5

50 Use of Two Kinds of Enzymes

Amplification Reaction Using Oligonucleotide (1) Containing a Promoter Region and Oligonucleotide (2)

- 55 Using oligonucleotide (1) and oligonucleotide (2), amplification of Vibrio parahaemolyticus genome was carried out to obtain a large amount of RNA. The reaction condition is shown below.

Reaction mixture 50 μ l

10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.3

- 50 mM KCl
6 mM MgCl₂
3 mM MnCl₂
0.6 mM dNTP
5 1 mM rNTP
20 pmol oligonucleotide (1)
20 pmol oligonucleotide (2)
Tth-DNA polymerase (Reference Example 4) 60 units
Tth-RNA polymerase (manufactured by EPICENTRE) 2.5 units
10 Reaction: the reaction at 60°C, 20 min and 70°C, 20 min was repeated four times after the reaction at 95°C, 3 min.

Example 6

15 Measurement of Synthesized RNA

The RNA synthesized in Example 3 was diluted, and quantified the synthesized RNA from the photographic sensitivity according to the same manner as in Example 2. It was shown that the RNA was synthesized about 10⁶ times as much as the control genome nucleic acid of VP. This result shows that the
20 method of the present invention is effective.

Reference Example 2

Synthesis of Various Oligonucleotides

25 Using a DNA synthesizer model 391 (manufactured by ABI), various oligonucleotides, sequences of which are described below, were synthesized by phosphoramidite method. The method was carried out in 0.2 µM scale according to a manual of ABI. De-protection of oligonucleotides was carried out with aqueous ammonia at 55°C for 15-18 hours. Purification was performed by a reverse-phase column of HPLC
30 manufactured by Hitachi.

Oligonucleotide (1) containing a promoter region: this oligonucleotide is composed of a promoter region linked by a linker, and a sequence complementary to nucleotides 313-326 of a thermostable hemolysin of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* (VP-TDH) gene (SEQ ID NO: 1).

Oligonucleotide (3): an oligonucleotide complementary to nucleotides 254-277 of VP-TDH gene (24
35 mer) (SEQ ID NO: 3). The phosphate radical at the 5'-terminal is labelled with ³²P.

Oligonucleotide (4): this oligonucleotide is composed of a promoter region linked by a linker, and an oligonucleotide region complementary to nucleotides 179-202 of VP-TDH gene (SEQ ID NO: 4).

Example 7

40 Amplification Reaction Using Oligonucleotide (1) Containing a Promoter Region and Oligonucleotide (4)

Using oligonucleotide (1) and oligonucleotide (4), amplification of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* genome was carried out to obtain a large amount of RNA. The reaction condition is shown below.

- 45 Reaction mixture 50 µl
10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.3
50 mM KCl
6 mM MgCl₂
3 mM MnCl₂
50 0.6 mM dNTP
1 mM rNTP
20 pmol oligonucleotide (1)
20 pmol oligonucleotide (4)
Tth-DNA polymerase (manufactured by TOYOBO) 60 units
55 Tth-RNA polymerase (manufactured by EPICENTRE) 2.5 units
Tth-RNase H (manufactured by TOYOBO) 2 units
Reaction: 93°C, 3 min
65°C, 60 min

Example 8

Measurement of Synthesized RNA

5 The RNA synthesized in Example 7 was diluted, and quantified the synthesized RNA from the photographic sensitivity. It was shown that the RNA was synthesized about 10^9 times as much as the control genome nucleic acid of VP. This result shows that the method of the present invention is effective.

Reference Example 3

10

Ribonuclease H Activity Shown by DNA Dependent DNA Polymerase

A cDNA/RNA hybrid was synthesized, using mRNA from Example 3 as a template, oligonucleotide (TDP-2) (SEQ ID NO: 5), and SSII (super script II, manufactured by BRL: M-MLV reverse transcriptase without the ribonuclease). Then, By adding *E. coli* ribonuclease H and Tth DNA polymerase (manufactured by TOYOBO), the RNA was degraded to prepare a single stranded cDNA. A probe complementary to the cDNA was hybridized. The hybridization was carried out using ALP probe (manufactured by TOYOBO, cat. No. PRB004) according to the manufacturer's directions. In detection, quantification was carried out using a color difference colorimeter described in the specification of JP-A 2-227099. The probe did not react with only SSII because the hybrid remained double stranded. However, in case of addition of *E. coli* ribonuclease H and Tth DNA polymerase, the probe reacted without denaturation, which proved that the hybrid was single stranded. This indicated that Tth DNA polymerase has a ribonuclease H activity.

The reaction condition and the reaction operation are shown below in detail.

Reaction condition

25 Template RNA: mRNA of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* TDH toxin gene

Primer: oligonucleotide (TDP-2)

Reaction mixture:

10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.3

75 mM KCl

30 6 mM MgCl₂

0.4/1.0 mM d/rNTP

SSII 100 units

Operation: carried out according to table 1 below.

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Table 1

5	45°C, 20 min		
10	Addition of	Addition of	none
	<u>E. coli</u>	Tth DNA polymerase	60°C, 30 min
15	ribonuclease 1.5U	60U	
	37°C, 30 min	60°C, 30min	
20	Probe reaction: probe (PRB004)		

25 [2 µl of the reaction mixture was spotted on a nylon
membrane (Hybond N+, manufactured by Amersham), and
measured according to directions of DNA probe manufactured by
30 TOYOBO]

Result: the result is shown in Table 2. 60 units of Tth DNA polymerase showed about a half of 1.5 units
35 of E. coli ribonuclease activity.

Table 2

40		<u>E. coli</u> ribonuclease H	Tth DNA polymerase	none
	ΔE	33.7	17.2	3.4
	ΔE: a value reflecting the color and the concentration of pigment of the spot, without unit.			

45 Reference Example 4

Preparation of Ribonuclease H from a Thermophilic Bacterium

Thermus thermophilus

50 100 ml of a medium (pH 7.5) containing polypeptone 1.0%, yeast extract 0.5%, NaCl 0.2% was
transferred into a 500 ml Sakaguchi flask, and autoclaved at 121 °C for 15 min, then cooled at a room
temperature. A loop of Thermus thermophilus was inoculated to the medium, and cultured at 70 °C for 24
55 hours with shaking. Then, 6L of a medium which has the same compositions was transferred into a 10L jar
fermenter, and autoclaved at 121 °C for 15 min. After allowing to be cooled, 100 ml of the culture liquid
above described was added. Culture was carried out at 70 °C for 10 hours, with an aeration rate of 2L/min
and a shaking speed of 400 rpm.

The bacterium was collected from 6L of the culture liquid by centrifugation (8000 rpm, 10min), and suspended in a potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.5) containing 10 mM 2-mercaptoethanol and 5% glycerol (referred as buffer A, hereinafter). Treatment by a sonicator (19 KHz, manufactured by Umigami electric) was carried out for 20 min, and centrifugation was again carried out to remove the debris and collect the supernatant.

After salting-out of the supernatant above mentioned with ammonium sulfate, dialysis against buffer A was carried out. The dialyzed solution was subjected to a chromatography by a Sepharose CL-6B (manufactured by Pharmacia) column equilibrated with buffer A. The enzyme adsorbed to the column. After washing the column with buffer A, elution was performed with buffer A containing 0-1.0 M NaCl. The ribonuclease activity was obtained in a fraction eluted with 0-0.5 M NaCl. The active fraction was dialyzed against buffer A. This solution was subjected to a chromatography by a Phosphocellulose P-11 (manufactured by Whatman) column equilibrated with buffer A to be chromatographed. The enzyme adsorbed to the column. After washing the column with buffer A, elution was performed with buffer A containing 0-1.0 M NaCl. The ribonuclease H activity was obtained in a fraction eluted with 0-0.5 M NaCl.

The active fraction was dialyzed against buffer A. The dialyzed solution was further subjected to a chromatography by a native DNA Cellulose (manufactured by Pharmacia) column equilibrated with buffer A. The enzyme adsorbed to the column. After washing the column with buffer A, elution was performed with buffer A containing 0-1.0 M NaCl. The ribonuclease H activity was obtained in a fraction eluted with 0-0.5 M NaCl.

The active fraction was dialyzed against 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 300 mM KCl, 1 mM DTT, 0.1 mM EDTA, 10% glycerol. The dialyzed solution was further dialyzed against 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 300 mM KCl, 1 mM DTT, 0.1 mM EDTA, 50% glycerol to obtain the enzyme preparation.

Activity of ribonuclease H was determined according to the method described below.

Firstly, reagents A, B, C and D which had the following compositions were prepared.

(Reagents)

A. 100 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.3)

750 mM calcium chloride

60 mM magnesium chloride

30 mM manganese chloride

B. 104 cpm/2 μ l poly A/poly dT*

C. 20% trichloroacetic acid (2 mM pyrophosphate)

D. 10 μ g/ μ l BSA

100 mg of poly A (manufactured by Pharmacia, code 27-4110-01) was dissolved in 10 ml of sterilized water. 5 units of poly dT (manufactured by Pharmacia, code 27-7834-01) was dissolved in 200 μ l of TE buffer. [3 H] poly A (manufactured by Amersham: code TRK.480, 10 μ Ci) was dissolved in 50 μ l of the poly A solution previously prepared. To prepare the substrate for 50 samples, [3 H] poly A + poly A thus prepared corresponding 500000 cpm was taken out, and mixed with 20 μ l of the poly dT solution (19 pmol/ μ l). 20 μ l of 5 X buffer for annealing (50 mM Hepes-KOH (pH 8.0), 500 mM KCl) and 100 μ l of sterilized water was added to 100 μ l. This solution was heated at 65 °C for 10 min, and cooled at a room temperature. The cooled solution was used as a substrate solution.

Then, 2.5 μ l of reagent A, 2 μ l of reagent B, and 19.5 μ l of sterilized water were added into a microtube. After stirring, 1 μ l of the enzyme was added, and reaction was carried out at 60 °C for 20 min, then cooled with ice. 25 μ l of reagent D and 50 μ l of reagent C were added and stirred. After further cooling of the reaction mixture for 10 min, the acid-insoluble fraction was separated by centrifugation (12000 rpm, 10 min). 50 μ l of the acid-soluble fraction of the supernatant was taken out, and counted by a liquid scintillation counter (manufactured by Packard) to determine [3 H] liberated. One unit of the enzyme was defined as an amount of the enzyme that liberated 1 μ mol of acid-soluble material per minute under this condition.

(1) Molecular weight

The enzyme preparation above described was applied to electrophoresis with a known molecular weight markers at the same time. Comparing from the known molecular weight markers, the molecular weight of the enzyme was estimated to be 85,000-95,000 (Fig.3).

*: Preparation of the substrate poly A/poly dT labelled with [3 H].

(2) Heat stability

After treatment of the enzyme preparation above described at pH 8.0 and 60 °C-90 °C for 2 hours, the residual activity was measured. The residual activity after the heat treatment was more than 50% of the original activity after treatment at 75 °C for 2 hours (Fig.4).

(3) Optimal pH

From the action of the enzyme preparation at pH 7.5-9.5, the optimal pH was determined. Adjustment of the pH was performed by varying the pH of reagent A. The result showed that the optimal pH was about pH 7.5-9.5 (Fig.5).

(4) DNA dependent DNA polymerase activity

This enzyme had a DNA dependent DNA polymerase activity in addition to the ribonuclease H activity. The DNA dependent DNA polymerase activity was more than about five times of the ribonuclease H activity. As for the DNA dependent DNA activity, one unit was defined to be an amount of the enzyme that incorporated 10 nmol of dTNP into acid-insoluble precipitation using ssDNA/primer as a substrate at 70 °C for 30 min.

(5) RNA dependent DNA polymerase (reverse transcriptase) activity

This enzyme had a RNA dependent DNA polymerase (reverse transcriptase) activity in addition to the ribonuclease H activity. The RNA dependent DNA polymerase activity was less than about a tenth of the ribonuclease activity. As for the RNA dependent DNA activity, one unit was defined to be an amount of the enzyme that incorporated 10 nmol of dTTP into acid-insoluble precipitation using poly (A) oligo (dT) as a substrate at 70 °C for 30 min.

SEQUENCE LISTING

5 SEQ ID NO: 1
SEQUENCE LENGTH: 64
SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleic acid
10 STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid synthesized DNA
15 FEATURES:
NAME/KEY: promoter
20 LOCATION: 1..30
IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S
OTHER INFORMATION: promoter sequence
25 LOCATION: 31..40
IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S
30 OTHER INFORMATION: a spacer sequence containing a
replication origin
LOCATION: 41..64
35 OTHER INFORMATION: having a sequence complementary to
nucleotides 313-326 of TDH gene of
40 Vibrio parahaemolyticus
SEQUENCE:
CTTGACAAAA AGGAGGGGGA TTGATAGCAT GGCTTTTCTG GACACCGCTG
45 CCATTGTATA GTCT 64

50

55

SEQ ID NO: 2

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 24

5 SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleic acid

STRANDEDNESS: single

10 TOPOLOGY: linear

MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid synthesized DNA

FEATURES:

15 LOCATION: 1..24

OTHER INFORMATION: having a sequence complementary to
nucleotides 179-202 of TDH gene of
20 Vibrio parahaemolyticus

SEQUENCE:

25 CTGACTTTTG GACAAACCGT AATG

24

30 SEQ ID NO: 3

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 24

SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleic acid

35 STRANDEDNESS: single

TOPOLOGY: linear

40 MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid synthesized DNA

FEATURES:

LOCATION: 1..24

45 OTHER INFORMATION: having a sequence complementary to
nucleotides 254-277 of TDH gene of
50 Vibrio parahaemolyticus

55

SEQUENCE:

CAGGTACTAA ATGGTTGACA TCCT

24

5

SEQ ID NO: 4

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 64

10

SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleic acid

STRANDEDNESS: single

15

TOPOLOGY: linear

MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid synthesized DNA

FEATURES:

20

LOCATION: 1..30

IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

25

OTHER INFORMATION: promoter sequence

LOCATION: 31..40

IDENTIFICATION METHOD: S

30

OTHER INFORMATION: a spacer containing a replication origin

LOCATION 41..64

35

OTHER INFORMATION: having a sequence complementary to
nucleotides 179-202 of TDH gene of

Vibrio parahaemolyticus

40

SEQUENCE:

CTTGACAAAA AGGAGGGGGA TTGATAGCAT GGCTTTTCTG CTGACTTTTG

45

GACAAACCGT AATG

64

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55

SEQ ID NO: 5

SEQUENCE LENGTH: 22

5

SEQUENCE TYPE: nucleic acid

STRANDEDNESS: single

10

TOPOLOGY: linear

MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid synthesized DNA

FEATURES:

15

LOCATION: 1..22

OTHER INFORMATION: having a sequence complementary to

20

nucleotides 483-504 of TDH gene of

Vibrio parahaemolyticus

SEQUENCE:

25

ACTACCACTC TCATATGCTT CT

22

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Claims

1. A method for amplifying the target nucleic acid sequence using thermostable enzymes, in which the copy number of the target nucleic acid sequence is increased in a reaction medium at a substantially constant temperature, that comprises following steps:

35

Step 1: hybridizing the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence (RNA) of the first template, and a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof, with the first template RNA of single strand which is the target nucleic acid optionally treated by denaturation, and elongating the first primer by thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the first primer elongation product (DNA) which is the second template complementary to the first template RNA;

40

Step 2: separating the second template DNA from the first template RNA to obtain the second template nucleic acid of single strand (DNA) by a thermostable ribonuclease H which degrades only RNA of a RNA/DNA hybrid;

45

Step 3: hybridizing the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the second nucleic acid sequence (DNA) with the second template DNA of single strand, and elongating the second primer by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the second primer elongation product (DNA) complementary to the second template DNA (in such a way, a double stranded DNA intermediate containing a promoter sequence which can operate is produced in the upstream of the target nucleic acid sequence);

50

(wherein, nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.)

55

Step 4: producing the third template RNA containing a sequence complementary to said target nucleic acid sequence (the first template RNA) from said double stranded DNA intermediate, using thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase which can recognize said promoter sequence;

Step 5: hybridizing said second primer with the third template RNA of single strand, and elongating said second primer by thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the second primer

elongation product (DNA) which is a fourth template complementary to the third template RNA;

Step 6: separating the fourth template DNA from the third template RNA to obtain the fourth template nucleic acid (DNA) of single strand by thermostable ribonuclease H which degrades only RNA of a RNA/DNA hybrid;

Step 7: hybridizing said first primer with the fourth template DNA of single strand, and carrying out elongation by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the first primer elongation product (DNA) complementary to the fourth template DNA, and the fourth template DNA elongation product complementary to the promoter sequence of said first primer (in such a way, a double stranded DNA intermediate containing a promoter sequence which can operate is produced in the upstream of the target nucleic acid sequence);

(wherein, nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain)

Step 8: increasing copy number of the third template RNA of single strand containing a sequence complementary to said target nucleic acid sequence (the first template RNA) from said double stranded DNA intermediate, using thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase which can recognize said promoter sequence; and

Step 9: optionally repeating said Step 5 to Step 8 as many times as required using said RNA copy.

2. A method for amplifying the target nucleic acid sequence using thermostable enzymes, in which the copy number of the target nucleic acid sequence is increased in a reaction medium, that comprises following steps:

Step 1: hybridizing the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the first template, and a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof, with the first template DNA of single strand which is the target nucleic acid optionally treated by denaturation, and elongating the first primer by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the first primer elongation product (DNA) which is the second template complementary to the first template DNA;

Step 2: separating the second template DNA from the first template DNA to obtain the second template nucleic acid of single strand (DNA);

Step 3: hybridizing the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence (DNA) complementary to the second nucleic acid sequence (DNA) with the second template DNA of single strand, and elongating the second primer by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the second primer elongation product (DNA) complementary to the second template DNA (in such a way, a double stranded DNA intermediate containing a promoter sequence which can operate is produced in the upstream of the target nucleic acid sequence);

(wherein, nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.);

Step 4: producing the third template RNA containing a sequence complementary to said target nucleic acid sequence (the first template DNA) from said double stranded DNA intermediate, using thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase which can recognize said promoter sequence;

Step 5: hybridizing said second primer with the third template RNA of single strand, and elongating said second primer by thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the second primer elongation product (DNA) which is a fourth template complementary to the third template RNA;

Step 6: separating the fourth template DNA from the third template RNA to obtain the fourth template nucleic acid (DNA) of single strand by thermostable ribonuclease H which degrades only RNA of RNA/DNA hybrid;

Step 7: hybridizing the first primer with the fourth template DNA of single strand, and carrying out elongation by thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase to obtain the first primer elongation product (DNA) complementary to the fourth template DNA, and the fourth template DNA elongation product complementary to the promoter sequence of said first primer (in such a way, a double stranded DNA intermediate containing a promoter sequence which can operate is produced in the upstream of the target nucleic acid sequence);

(wherein, nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain)

Step 8: increasing copy number of the third template RNA of single strand containing a sequence complementary to said target nucleic acid sequence from said double stranded DNA intermediate, using thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase which can recognize said promoter sequence; and

5 Step 9: optionally repeating said Step 5 to Step 8 as many times as required using said RNA copy.

3. The method for amplifying the target nucleic acid sequence using thermostable enzymes according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein Step 1-Step 9 were carried out without sequential addition of enzymes.
- 10 4. The method for amplifying the target nucleic acid sequence using thermostable enzymes according to any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein the second primer having a sequence complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the second template contains a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof.
- 15 5. The method for amplifying the target nucleic acid sequence using thermostable enzymes according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the RNA dependent DNA polymerase activity of the DNA dependent DNA polymerase derived from Thermus thermophilus is used as the thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase.
- 20 6. The method for amplifying the target nucleic acid sequence using thermostable enzymes according to any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein the thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase is derived from Thermus thermophilus.
- 25 7. The method for amplifying the target nucleic acid sequence using thermostable enzymes according to any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein the thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase is derived from Thermus thermophilus, and the RNA dependent DNA polymerase activity of DNA dependent DNA polymerase derived from Thermus thermophilus is used as the thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase.
- 30 8. The method for amplifying the target nucleic acid sequence using thermostable enzymes according to any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein the thermostable ribonuclease H is derived from Thermus thermophilus.
- 35 9. The method for amplifying the target nucleic acid sequence using thermostable enzymes according to any one of claims 1 to 8 wherein the ribonuclease H activity of the DNA dependent DNA polymerase derived from Thermus thermophilus is used as the thermostable ribonuclease H.
- 40 10. The method for amplifying the target nucleic acid sequence using thermostable enzymes according to any one of claims 1 to 9 wherein a thermostable enzyme is used as the thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase, the thermostable ribonuclease H and the thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase.
- 45 11. The method for amplifying the target nucleic acid sequence using thermostable enzymes according to any one of claims 1 to 10 wherein the enzyme derived from Thermus thermophilus which has the following physical and chemical properties:
 - (1) catalyzing the following reactions:
 - (i) synthesizing DNA using RNA as a template.
 - (ii) producing a single stranded DNA by the specific and endo mode action on only RNA of a double stranded RNA/DNA.
 - (iii) synthesizing DNA using DNA as a template.
 - 50 (2) molecular weight: 85,000-95,000
 - (3) heat stability: retaining more than 50% of the original activity after treatment at 75 °C for 2 hours.
 - (4) optimum pH: about 7.5-9.3
 is used as the thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase, the thermostable ribonuclease H and/or the thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase.
- 55 12. A method for detecting the target nucleic acid sequence, which comprises hybridizing a labelled probe with a single stranded RNA, a double stranded DNA or a DNA/RNA hybrid which is the amplified product of the target nucleic acid sequence described in any one of claims 1 to 11 after optional

denaturation treatment thereof, and detecting the label of the labelled probe hybridized or the label of the labelled probe not hybridized.

13. A kit for amplifying a specific nucleic acid sequence, which comprises
 - 5 (a) the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the first template, and a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,
 - (b) the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the second template,
 - (c) thermostable ribonuclease H,
 - 10 (d) thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase,
 - (e) thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase,
 - (f) thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase,
 - (g) ribonucleoside triphosphates, and
 - (h) deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates,
 - 15 provided that nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.
14. A kit for amplifying a specific nucleic acid sequence, which comprises
 - 20 (a) the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the first template, and a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,
 - (b) the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the second template,
 - (c) thermostable ribonuclease H,
 - 25 (d) thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase,
 - (e) thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase having a RNA dependent DNA polymerase activity,
 - (f) ribonucleoside triphosphates, and
 - (g) deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates,
 - 30 provided that nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.
15. A kit for amplifying a specific nucleic acid sequence, which comprises
 - 35 (a) the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the first template, and a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,
 - (b) the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the second template,
 - (c) thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase,
 - 40 (d) thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase having a RNA dependent DNA polymerase activity and a ribonuclease H activity,
 - (e) ribonucleoside triphosphates, and
 - (f) deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates,
 - 45 provided that nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.
16. A kit for amplifying a specific nucleic acid sequence, which comprises
 - 50 (a) the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the first template, and a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,
 - (b) the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the second template, and a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,
 - (c) thermostable ribonuclease H,
 - (d) thermostable RNA dependent DNA polymerase,
 - 55 (e) thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase,
 - (f) thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase,
 - (g) ribonucleoside triphosphates, and

(h) deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates,
provided that nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.

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17. A kit for amplifying a specific nucleic acid sequence, which comprises
- (a) the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the first template, and a promotor sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,
 - (b) the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the second template, and a promoter, sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,
 - (c) thermostable ribonuclease H,
 - (d) thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase,
 - (e) thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase having a RNA dependent DNA polymerase activity,
 - (f) ribonucleoside triphosphates, and
 - (g) deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates
- provided that nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.

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18. A kit for amplifying a specific nucleic acid sequence, which comprises
- (a) the first primer containing a sequence sufficiently complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the first template, and a promotor sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,
 - (b) the second primer containing a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid sequence of the second template, and a promoter sequence at 5'-terminal side thereof,
 - (c) thermostable DNA dependent RNA polymerase,
 - (d) thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase having a RNA dependent DNA polymerase activity and a ribonuclease H activity,
 - (e) ribonucleoside triphosphates, and
 - (f) deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates,
- provided that nucleic acid sequence of the first primer or the second primer is sufficiently complementary or homologous to the target nucleic acid sequence, and the 3'-terminal of the first primer is directed to the 3'-terminal of the second primer on the complementary chain.

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19. The kit for amplifying a specific nucleic acid sequence according to any one of claims 13 to 18 wherein the thermostable DNA dependent DNA polymerase, having the RNA dependent DNA polymerase activity and ribonuclease H activity, which has the following physical and chemical properties:
- (1) catalyzing the following reactions:
 - (i) synthesizing DNA using RNA as a template.
 - (ii) producing a single stranded DNA by the specific and endo mode action on only RNA of a double stranded RNA/DNA.
 - (iii) synthesizing DNA using DNA as a template.
 - (2) molecular weight: 85,000-95,000
 - (3) heat stability: retaining more than 50% of the original activity after treatment at 75 °C for 2 hours.
 - (4) optimum pH: about 7.5-9.3

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20. The kit for amplifying a nucleic acid sequence according to any one of claims 13 to 19, further comprising potassium ion, magnesium ion and manganese ion.

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21. The kit for amplifying a nucleic acid sequence according to claim 20 wherein the ratio of magnesium ion to manganese ion is 1:1-4:1, and the ratio of deoxyribonucleoside triphosphate (dNTP) to ribonucleoside triphosphate (rNTP) is 1:10-10:1.

55

22. The kit for detecting a specific nucleic acid sequence, wherein the kit for amplifying a nucleic acid sequence according to any one of claims 13 to 20 further comprises a probe for detection.

Fig. 1

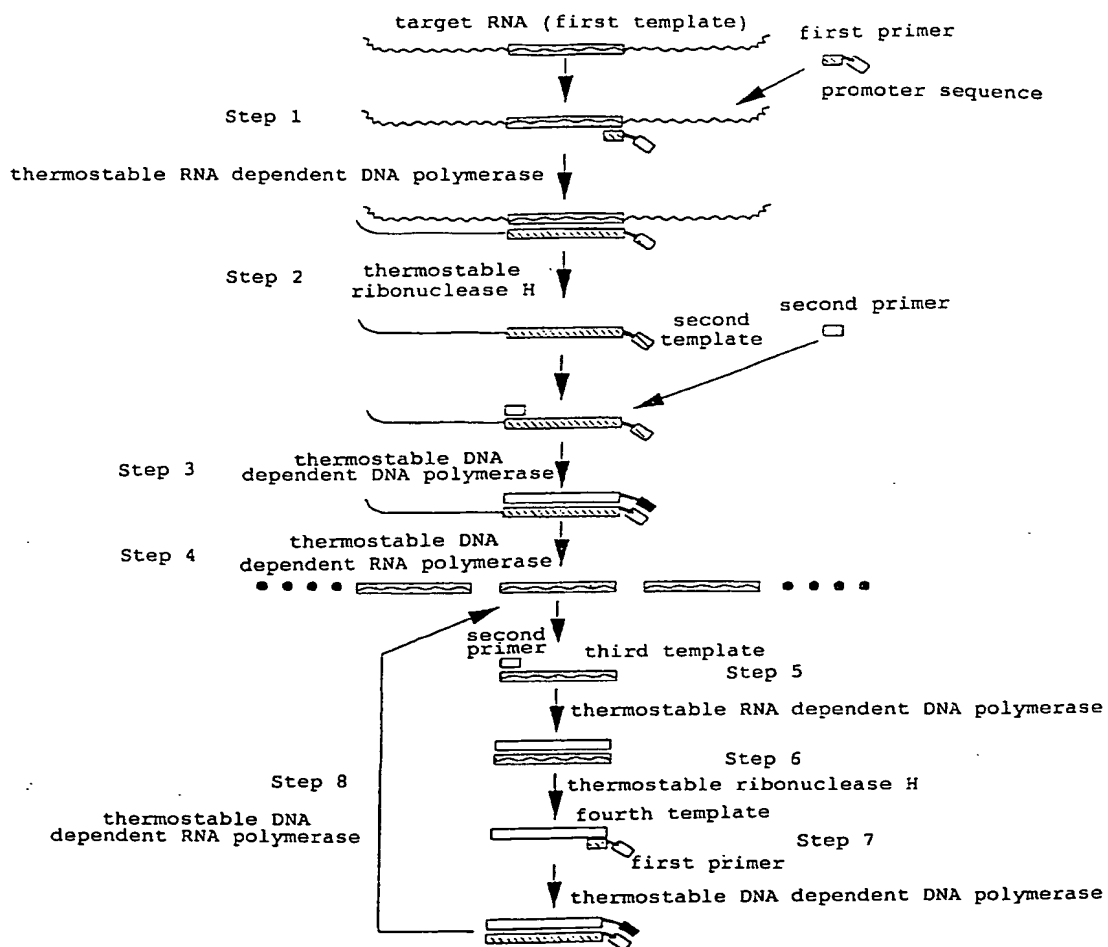


Fig. 2

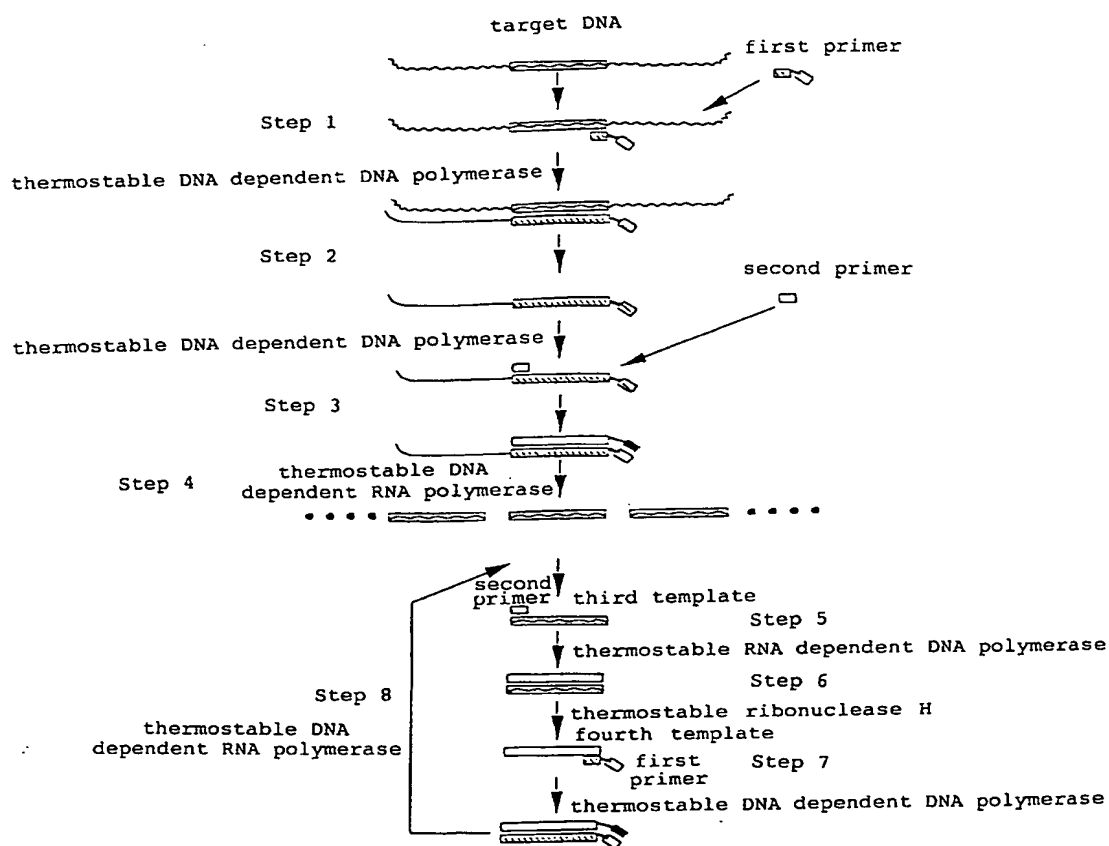


Fig. 3

SDS-PAGE

1 2 3 1, 3 : molecular weight markers
 [REDACTED] 2 : sample



Fig. 4

Heat stability

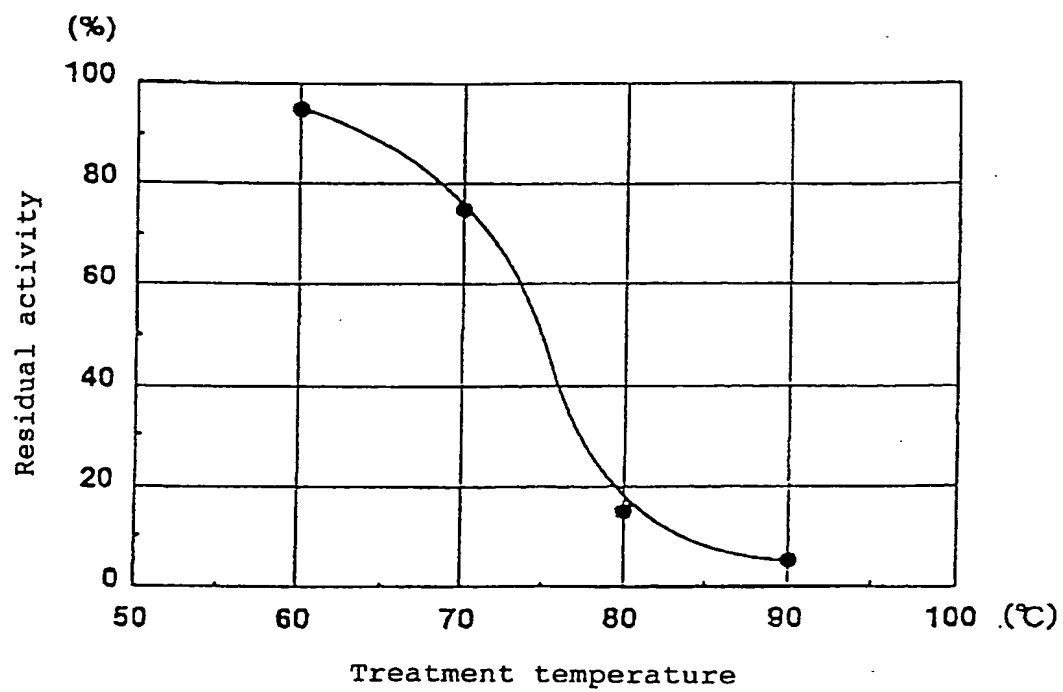
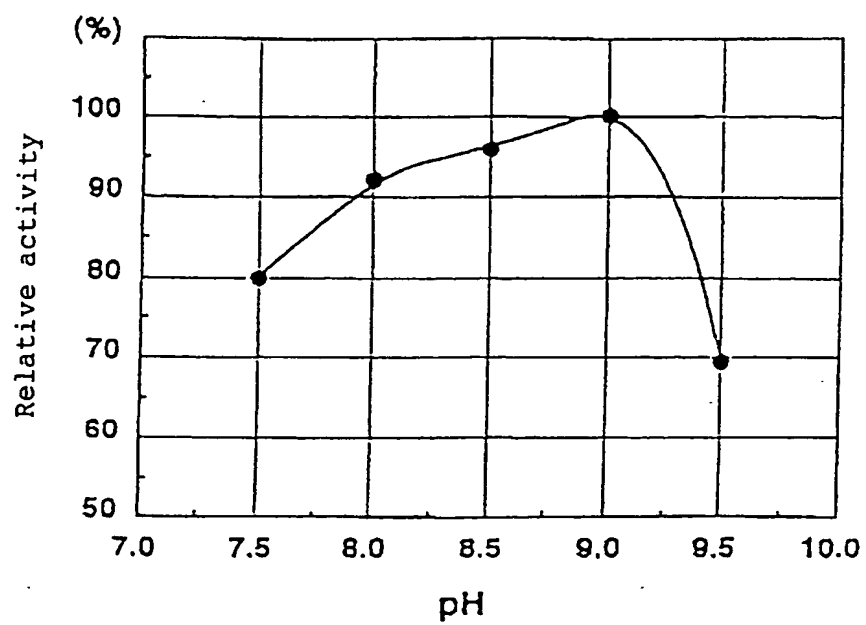


Fig. 5

Optional pH



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP94/02025

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int. Cl ⁶ C12Q1/68 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int. Cl ⁶ C12Q1/68 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO, A1, 92-08800 (Sisuka Diagnostics Inc.), May 29, 1992 (29. 05. 92) & EP, A1, 572417 & JP, A, 6-502767	1-22
Y	The Journal of Biological Chemistry Vol. 267, No. 14, May 15, 1992 (15. 05. 92), S. Kanaya "Expression Purification and Characterization of a Recombinant Ribonuclease H from Thermus thermophilus HB8" p. 10184 - 10192	1-22
Y	JP, B2, 4-67960 (F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG.), October 29, 1992 (29. 10. 92) & EP, A1, 200362 & US, A, 4683195	1-22
Y	JP, A, 5-505105 (F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG.), August 5, 1993 (05. 08. 93) & WO, A1, 91/09944 & EP, A1, 506889 & US, A, 5322770	1-22
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "Z" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search March 10, 1995 (10. 03. 95)		Date of mailing of the international search report April 4, 1995 (04. 04. 95)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office Facsimile No.		Authorized officer Telephone No.